

1/11/80 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo w/att	Dan Tate to the President. Re: Senator Pat Moynihan. (2 pp.)	1/10/80	C
memo w/att report	Zbig Brzezinski and Lloyd Cutler to the President. Re: SALT Monitoring. (18 pp.) Re: Foreign assistance. (28 pp.) <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-20-4-1-4 12/11/13</i>	1/9/80 1/3/80	A A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff
Sec.- Pres. Handwriting File, "1/11/80 [1]." Box 164

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Revised:
1/11/80
10:45 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - January 11, 1980

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:30 Breakfast with Secretary Cyrus Vance,
(90 min.) Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Hedley
Donovan, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan.
The Cabinet Room.

9:45 Meeting with Foreign Policy Leaders.
(15 min.) (Ms. Anne Wexler) - The State Dining Room.

10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

11:00 Meeting on the Caribbean and Central America.
(60 min.) (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Cabinet Room.

1:15 White House Conference on Regulatory Reform.
(15 min.) (Dr. Alfred Kahn) - Room 450, EOB.

2:00 Meeting with Mr. Vernon Weaver, Administrator,
(15 min.) Small Business Administration. (Mr. Jack
Watson) - The Oval Office.

2:30 Ambassador Robert F. Goheen. (Dr. Zbigniew
(5 min.) Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.

Heoriberto

Gov RABBIT - AG BROWNING
BORMAN - COHEN - GRAVLEE
FRANK-OY

1/11/80

Regulatory Reform

WH Conf

TH - RESPECT for GOVT - FREEDOM
FREE ENT SYS = COMPETITION
PROBS - INFL

OPEC ↔ REGULATIONS

RID DON'T NEED = MUG. NEEDED
COAL, NEW PROFESSION

REGS: PROTECT MONOPOLIES
LICENSING
DELAY = CONFUSION =

↓ CONFIDENCE IN NEEDED

(CHEM, SAFETY, MEDICINES, WASTES,
IMMUNIZATION, LAU, DISCRIM.

EASY RECOG PROBS = HARD CORRECT

AIR → RR, TRUCK, COMM, BANKS

EPA BUBBLE = OSHA - 1000, 40,000

REG COUNCIL CALENDAR

P WORK 15%

ARIZ MOTOR CAR = WVA HEALTH

GA - ENVIR = LEARN = PARTNERS

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(5 min.) Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Estimated End-of-1979 Economics of a 40 Million
Gallon Per Year Grain Alcohol Distillery
(With Federal Subsidies Only)

	<u>Dec. 1979</u>
Feedstock costs (\$2.50/Bu. corn)	\$.98
Direct costs (fuel, labor, etc.)26
Indirect costs (administrative, marketing, plant overhead) . .	.10
Capital recovery (includes 15% ROE)*34
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1.68
Less distillers' dried grain byproduct credit (\$116/ton) . . .	-.38
	<hr/>
	\$1.30
Less Federal Gasoline Tax credit	-.40
Less Other Federal incentives (investment tax credit; entitle- ment credit)	-.08
	<hr/>
NET PRODUCTION COST PER GALLON OF ETHANOL	\$.82

	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Ethanol</u>
Refinery gate price on non-lead gasoline \$.85	.85	--
Octane credit10	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$.95 -----	\$.82

ESTIMATED PROFIT PER GALLON ETHANOL, IN ADDITION TO 15% ROE** \$.13

*The capital recovery estimate assumes a 15 percent after tax return on equity, 70 percent equity financing, and 12 percent cost of credit. The 13 cents estimated profit per gallon, factored into capital recovery, would yield about a 20-25 percent after-tax return on equity. Additional state subsidies would increase the rate of return.

** Return on Equity ,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 11, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

RE YOUR PHONE CALL TO
PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA,
ALL PHONE LINES INTO ZAMBIA HAVE
BEEN OUT FOR OVER A WEEK.
IT IS NOT KNOWN WHEN SERVICE WILL
BE RESTORED, BUT THE SIGNAL CORPS
WILL KEEP AFTER IT.

PHIL

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
1/11/80

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling. Please
notify Administrator Weaver
of the President's decision.

Rick Hutcheson/mb

cc: Jim McIntyre

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/10/80

Mr. President:

You are meeting with Vernon Weaver at 2:00 today and he may bring up this memo. Jack has included this in his 2:00 briefing memo.

Rick/Patti

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
1/10/80

Mr. President:

In the attached memo, Vernon Weaver recommends that you announce in Sunday's speech the reconvening of the White House on Small Business in 1982. Hugh Carter, Sarah Weddington and Stu Eizenstat concur.

Al McDonald, Jack Watson and Jim McIntyre do not agree. They believe that it is premature to announce a plan to reconvene this conference. They point out that it may well be that in the future we should reconvene this conference, but such a decision should not be made or announced until the results of this year's conference have been assessed.

Jim McIntyre further points out that, based on his staff's preliminary analysis of the conference staff's "options paper," most of the recommendations under consideration for conference adoption are significantly at odds with established Administration policies, and in many cases would cause us to confront again sensitive issues already resolved in the 1981 budget process. A copy of Jim McIntyre's memo is attached.

Rick/Patti



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

*No action
now
@*

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

RL

January 2, 1980

062038

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

Issue

Should the White House Conference on Small Business be reconvened in 1982?

Background

Since you called the conference, the process of selecting delegates, establishing the issues and setting the agenda for the January meeting in Washington has established a large degree of credibility for the Administration in the small business community and developed significant political momentum for actions to assist small business. Almost 30,000 people attended preliminary meetings. The 10 regional meetings of elected and appointed delegates to the January meeting went extremely well. The delegates, with few exceptions, have a sense of the need to work together, avoid confrontation between groups, narrow the issues and establish priorities for actions.

From these meetings there has developed the belief by the delegates that to maintain momentum the conference should be reconvened at a later date. A resolution to this effect will probably be introduced at the January meeting.

The specific purpose of the second conference would be to evaluate Administration and congressional performance and reassess small business priorities.



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for Preservation Purposes**

Recommendation

It is my recommendation and that of Mr. Arthur Levitt that you announce in your speech to the conference the reconvening of the conference in 1982.

We believe this will accomplish several things: 1) indicate again your sincere commitment, 2) show your willingness to be held accountable, 3) provide continuing pressure on Congress and the bureaucracy to accomplish specific actions by a certain point in time, 4) reinforce in the minds of the delegates that the conference is one step in a large process and working together is vitally important, 5) pre-empt Congress from grabbing the ball, and 6) provide a major announcement for your opening remarks.

The reconvening will cost approximately \$500,000 (FY '82 budget) and only requires Congress to appropriate funds in the Small Business Administration's budget.

Decision

To reconvene the White House Conference on Small Business sometime in 1982.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____



A. Vernon Weaver
Administrator

MCINTYRE COMMENT



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 9 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. 

SUBJECT: SBA Memorandum Endorsing the Reconvening of a
White House Conference on Small Business in
1982

I recommend against Vernon Weaver's proposal to decide upon and to announce at this time a reconvening of the Small Business Conference in 1982.

I do not dispute that White House conferences can serve a valuable purpose by facilitating a better understanding of issues identified as important by significant sectors or groups in our society. I also do not disagree with the notion that it may be appropriate in the case of some conferences to call for a reconvening at some subsequent date. However, it strikes me as inappropriate to call for a reconvening in advance even of seeing what the initial conference produces. There simply is no basis for judging that a reconvening is warranted. Further, I am concerned that you could be establishing a dangerous precedent that could result in it becoming standard practice to automatically schedule a reconvening of all future White House conferences.

Vernon's memo states very clearly that the purpose of the second conference would be to evaluate Administration and Congressional performance on the recommendations produced by the first conference. Therefore, the likely effect of announcing now that there will be a second conference is to commit yourself in advance to support the recommendations of the first conference. Further, based upon my staff's preliminary analysis of the "options papers", produced by the conference staff, it appears that most of the recommendations under consideration for conference adoption are significantly at odds with established Administration policies, and in many cases would cause us to confront again sensitive issues already resolved in the 1981 budget process. It is unreasonable, therefore, to ask you to agree in advance to reconvening the conference when the prospects at this point suggest that a second conference and its "evaluation" could prove embarrassing. Also, I believe this underscores the danger of establishing a precedent which would apply to all future conferences.

Finally, by not deciding to reconvene the conference at this time, you obviously would not be foreclosing your option to make such a decision at some later appropriate date, when you will know what you are letting yourself in for.

In view of the above, I recommend you disapprove Vernon's request.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION
FYI

*Also staff to Ex Dir
of WH Comp.
? name
Mike Casey*

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	DONOVAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCDONALD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEDDINGTON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WEXLER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRUS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASKEW
<input type="checkbox"/>	BERGLAND
<input type="checkbox"/>	BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIVILETTI
<input type="checkbox"/>	DUNCAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	GOLDSCHMIDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	KREPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	LANDRIEU
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSHALL

<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAMPBELL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	CRUIKSHANK
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	FRANCIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HERTZBERG
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	KAHN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARTIN
<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SANDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPETH
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	TORRES
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE

ID 800145

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE - *nc.*

JACK WATSON - *attached*

ANNE WEXLER

INFO ONLY: HUGH CARTER - *concur*

THE VICE PRESIDENT

concur (attached)
✓ AL MCDONALD

JODY POWELL

SARAH WEDDINGTON *concur*

JIM MCINTYRE *attached*

MIKE CASEY

RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: WEAVER MEMO RE RECONVENING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON SMALL BUSINESS IN 1982

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+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 09 JAN 80 +
+++++

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ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Weaver Proposal to Reconvene
the White House Conference on
Small Business in 1982

I concur in Vernon Weaver's recommendation.

This action would underline the continuing nature of your commitment to help small business and would be well received by the delegates. In addition, it would keep the pressure on Federal agencies to improve their performance in dealing with the small business community.

ED 899145

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: SEU EIZENSTAT

AL McDONALD ✓

FRANK MOORE

JODY POWELL

TACK WATSON

SARAH WEDDINGTON

ANNE WEXLER

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: HUGH CARTER

MIKE CASEY ✓

THE VICE PRESIDENT

RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: WEAVER MEMO RE RECONVENING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON SMALL BUSINESS IN 1982

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+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 09 JAN 80 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: (✓) I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Started w/aim
E he said
he agrees
Timing decision needed. w/ Jim
(80 Sm. Business Conf. begins
within one week) M. McIntyre*

ID 800145

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

AL MCDONALD

FRANK MOORE

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

SARAH WEDDINGTON

ANNE WEXLER

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: HUGH CARTER ✓

MIKE CASEY

THE VICE PRESIDENT

RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: WEAVER MEMO RE RECONVENING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
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+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 09 JAN 80 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Hugh Carter
1/8/80

ID 800145

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSPAT

AL McDONALD

FRANK MOORE

TODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

✓ SARAH WEDDINGTON

ANNE WEXLER

TIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: HUGH CARTER

MIKE CASEY

THE VICE PRESIDENT

RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: WEAVER MEMO RE RECONVENING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON SMALL BUSINESS IN 1982

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HERTZBERG STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 09 JAN 80 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: (✓) I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jach*

SUBJECT: Vernon Weaver recommending reconvening the
White House Conference on Small Business
in 1982

I believe that it is premature to announce a plan to reconvene the White House Conference on Small Business in 1982. It may well be that we should reconvene the Conference in the future, but such a decision should not be made nor announced until the results of this year's Conference have been assessed.

9:45 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

①

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

For your information, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson will be at the Foreign Policy Breakfast in the State Dining Room this morning. She is coming with Mrs. Lynda Bird Robb.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To:

Tim Smith

Stop waiting
until the
last day

J

received
11/10/80 5:00pm. *rk*

(Campaign says they
need ASAP -
request signature from 1/10/80)

1/9/80

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*

RE: NEW HAMPSHIRE FILING

Attached are materials necessary for us to file our delegate and alternate delegate candidates in New Hampshire. Your signature is needed on each of the sheets listing delegates and on the letter to the Secretary of State on the proper allocation of our delegates after the primary.

5 SIGNATURES REQUIRED

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Selection of

DELEGATES and ALTERNATE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following is an alphabetical list of Delegates and their Alternates selected by me to represent me as my delegation to the
~~DEMOCRATIC~~ DEMOCRATIC National Convention:

<u>DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>	<u>And</u>	<u>ALTERNATE DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>
-------------------------------------	------------	---

Catherine Bobblis
Pembroke Street
Pembroke, New Hampshire 03301

Richard Bouley
Old Franconia Road
Littleton, New Hampshire 03561

Maura Carroll
14 Grove Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Marion Copenhaver
42 Rayton Road
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

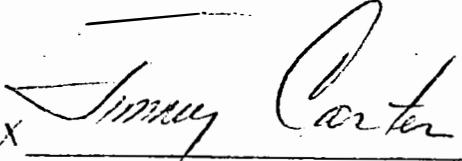
Eugene Daniell
Daniell Point, Box 462
Franklin, New Hampshire 03235

John Hennessey, III
55 Perry Avenue
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Lotte Jacobi
RRFD #1
Hillsboro, New Hampshire 03224

Jeanne Joslin
41 Franklin
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Brad Lown
Bloody Brook Road
Amherst, New Hampshire 03031

X 

Signature of Candidate for President

\$10 for each proposed Delegate

ction of Delegates list to be filed with Secretary of State, State House, Concord, N.H. 03301, not more than 74 days nor
than 44 days before the Presidential Primary

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Selection of

DELEGATES and ALTERNATE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following is an alphabetical list of Delegates and their Alternates selected by me to represent me as my delegation to the National Convention:

REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC	
<u>DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>	<u>And</u>	<u>ALTERNATE DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>

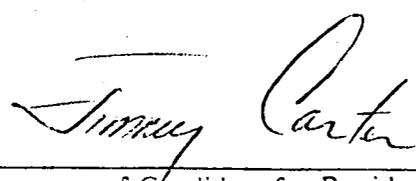
Selma Pastor
 24 Stark Street
 Nashua, New Hampshire 03060

Norman Patenaude
 7 Penwood #6
 Penacook, New Hampshire 03303

Titus Plomaritus
 Bridge Street
 Pelham, New Hampshire 03076

Marianne Thompson
 298 Mammoth
 Pelham, New Hampshire 03076

Charles Whittenmore
 279 Pembroke Road
 Concord, New Hampshire 03301

x 

 Signature of Candidate for President

\$10 for each proposed Delegate

Selection of Delegates list to be filed with Secretary of State, State House, Concord, N.H. 03301, not more than 74 days nor

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Selection of

DELEGATES and ALTERNATE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following is an alphabetical list of Delegates and their Alternates selected by me to represent me as my delegation to the DEMOCRATIC National Convention:

<u>DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>	<u>And</u>	<u>ALTERNATE DELEGATES (Name and Address)</u>
-------------------------------------	------------	---

George Bald
 2 Otis Road
 Somersworth, New Hampshire 03878

Juanita Bell
 26 Taft Road
 Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Robert Bossie
 188 Oneida Street
 Manchester, New Hampshire 03102

Sylvio Dupuis
 451 Coolidge Avenue
 Manchester, New Hampshire 03102

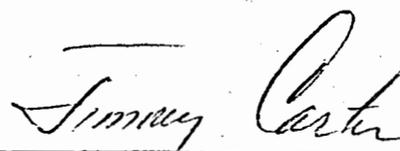
Margaret Fitz
 RFD #1, Box 259
 Hooksett, New Hampshire 03104

Mary Carey Foley
 39 Sunset Road
 Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Dorothy Jenis
 118 N. Adams Road
 Manchester, New Hampshire 03104

Leo Kanteres
 629 Kearney Circle
 Manchester, New Hampshire 03104

Jackie MacLellan
 397 North Bay Street
 Manchester, New Hampshire 03104

x 

 Signature of Candidate for President

\$10 for each proposed Delegate

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Selection of

DELEGATES and ALTERNATE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following is an alphabetical list of Delegates and their Alternates selected by me to represent me as my delegation to the DEMOCRATIC National Convention:

DELEGATES (Name and Address)

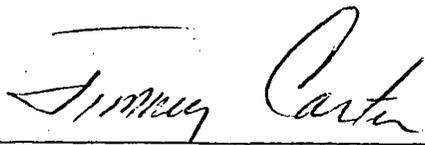
And

ALTERNATE DELEGATES (Name and Address)

Gordon Quimby
27 Hubland Street
Coover, New Hampshire 03820

Jeanne Shaheen
RFD #2, Perkins Road
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Chris Spirou
129 Spruce Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03103


Signature of Candidate for President

\$10 for each proposed Delegate

ction of Delegates list to be filed with Secretary of State, State House, Concord, N.H. 03301, not more than 74 days nor
than 44 days before the Presidential Primaries

JIMMY CARTER

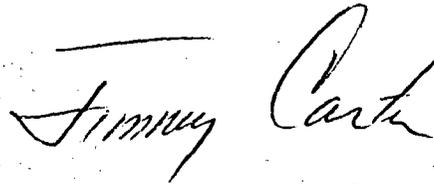
January 10, 1980

To William Gardner

I am pleased to present the names of my candidates for delegate and alternate delegates to the 1980 Democratic National Convention. I respectfully request that following the primary you advise my official representative, Jeanne Shaheen, of the number of delegates to which I am entitled on the basis of separate apportionment in each of New Hampshire's two Congressional Districts, so that I may in turn inform you which delegates and alternates have been chosen in accordance with the Delegate Selection Rules of the New Hampshire Democratic Party.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



The Honorable William Gardner
Secretary of State
State House
Room 204
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COVER SHEET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Protect
ESDN: NLC-136-20-4-14
BY KS NARA, OIG 12/3/13

Attach this form to ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ material in use. DETACH the form when material is filed, stored or dispatched.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COVER SHEET



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON D.C. 20503

January 3, 1980

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

S
not
use
re

Mr. President:

Here is the complete package on
foreign assistance.


Jim McIntyre

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

ATTACHMENT

U.S. Bilateral Foreign Aid

The attached materials show the various forms of U.S. aid received by foreign countries in 1979, the estimated amounts for 1980 based on OMB's best guess of the outcome of the pending appropriations conference, and the preliminary agency allocations for 1981 at the request level. The country lending patterns of the major multilateral development banks show only past lending levels, because planning figures by country are not available and the United States has only limited influence over the country allocation.

The tables list recipients in alphabetical order by geographic region. The programs listed include:

- MAP (grant military assistance) which is now provided only in conjunction with military base agreements, and is being phased out.
- FMS (foreign military sales credits) which finance military purchases on favorable terms (cost-of-money to the U.S. Government, 10-30 year terms).
- IMET (international military education and training) which provides U.S. training to foreign military personnel on a grant basis.
- ESF (economic support fund) which provides budget and balance of payments support to friendly governments on very favorable terms (grant or highly concessional loans).
- AID (Agency for International Development) which provides grants and highly concessional loans for development projects.
- PL-480 food aid includes concessional loans (Title I) and grants (Titles II and III).
- Peace Corps
- Other, which includes disaster relief and refugee programs. The refugee programs are shown only for each region in total, as we do not have country estimates.

ATTACHMENT

U.S. Bilateral Foreign Aid

The attached materials show the various forms of U.S. aid received by foreign countries in 1979, the estimated amounts for 1980 based on OMB's best guess of the outcome of the pending appropriations conference, and the preliminary agency allocations for 1981 at the request level. The country lending patterns of the major multilateral development banks show only past lending levels, because planning figures by country are not available and the United States has only limited influence over the country allocation.

The tables list recipients in alphabetical order by geographic region. The programs listed include:

- MAP (grant military assistance) which is now provided only in conjunction with military base agreements, and is being phased out.
- FMS (foreign military sales credits) which finance military purchases on favorable terms (cost-of-money to the U.S. Government, 10-30 year terms).
- IMET (international military education and training) which provides U.S. training to foreign military personnel on a grant basis.
- ESF (economic support fund) which provides budget and balance of payments support to friendly governments on very favorable terms (grant or highly concessional loans).
- AID (Agency for International Development) which provides grants and highly concessional loans for development projects.
- PL-480 food aid includes concessional loans (Title I) and grants (Titles II and III).
- Peace Corps
- Other, which includes disaster relief and refugee programs. The refugee programs are shown only for each region in total, as we do not have country estimates.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1979
(Program in \$ millions)

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	0.4	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Bangladesh	-	-	.2	-	81.1	76.8	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	1,500.0	.4	835.0	-	244.7	-	-
Greece	32.3	180.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	.5	-	90.0	134.5	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	1,000.0	-	785.0	-	5.4	-	-
Jordan	41.0	67.0	1.6	93.0	-	5.7	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	42.5	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	.1	-	11.1	-	1.7	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Pakistan	-	-	.5	-	2.9	40.0	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	29.0	21.2	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	90.0	-	12.0	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	175.0	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, People's Democratic Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen Arab Republic Central Treaty Organization	-	-	-.6	-	-	-	-	-
Near East and South Asia Regional	-	-	-	14.5	4.0	-	0.3	26.0
Sinai Support Mission	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	-
UN Forces in Cyprus	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	-	-

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1979
(Program in \$ millions)

EAST ASIA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indochina, Undistributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	32.0	2.0	-	92.8	109.2	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	225.0	1.8	-	-	40.0	2.3	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	7.5	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	15.5	15.6	.7	-	42.6	24.8	4.1	-
Ryukyu Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	30.0	.9	-	16.0	-	2.8	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
East Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	25.3	-	0.6	86.2

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1979
(Program in \$ millions)

AFRICA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	0.2	-
Botswana	-	-	-	11.1	2.3	-	1.2	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
Cameroon	-	2.0	*	-	7.2	.5	2.0	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Chad	-	-	.1	-	2.5	1.1	0.7	-
Congo, People's Republic of the	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
Entente States	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-
Gambia, The	-	-	-	-	4.2	.7	0.6	-
Ghana	-	-	.2	-	7.2	14.1	1.7	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	2.5	6.0	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
Kenya	-	10.0	.4	-	16.4	2.8	2.9	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	6.6	4.2	1.3	-
Liberia	-	1.2	.3	5.0	8.3	-	2.3	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	0.3	-
Mali, Republic of	-	-	.1	-	16.1	-	1.0	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	6.1	1.4	0.6	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	.2	2.8	-	-
Morocco	-	45.0	1.3	-	3.2	28.3	1.9	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	1.8	-

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	4.1	1.7	0.1	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	.1	-	12.0	5.6	1.9	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	.4	.2	0.1	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.4	2.2	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	10.1	10.7	-	-
South Africa, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	5.0	-.5	-	16.3	20.3	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	1.3	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	19.8	5.0	0.3	-
Togo	-	-	-	-	.4	2.1	1.5	-
Tunisia	-	2.0	1.1	3.0	14.7	15.2	0.9	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	.1	-	8.4	4.6	1.5	-
Zaire	-	8.0	1.8	-	9.4	17.0	3.1	-
Zambia	-	-	-	20.0	.3	10.0	-	-
Portuguese Territories Central and West Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	-	-	-	13.9	1.8	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	53.8	-	0.8	7.0

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1980
(Program in \$ millions)

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	0.1	-	79.0	71.2	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	1.0	865.0	-	276.4	-	-
Greece	-	180.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	0.4	-	111.0	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	1,000.0	-	785.0	-	1.0	-	-
Jordan	28.3	60.0	1.1	69.0	-	3.5**	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	28.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	*	-	12.0	-	1.9	-
Oman	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	*	-	30.0	18.2	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	6.0	-	2.0	-	-
Turkey	-	250.0	1.7	198.0	-	-	-	-
Yemen, People's Democratic Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen Arab Republic Central Treaty Organization	-	-	0.6	-	12.3	-	1.0	-
Near East and South Asia Regional Sinai Support Mission	-	-	-	9.0	3.6	-	0.3	26.0
UN Forces in Cyprus Gaza Strip Title II	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-

* Less than \$50 thousand.

**Includes \$2.4 for West Bank, Title II.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1980
(Program in \$ millions)

EAST ASIA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	-	-	*	-	2.0	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	35.0	2.0	-	81.0	108.7	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	170.0	1.2	-	-	-	2.1	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	7.0	.3	-	-	-	2.3	-
Philippines	25.0	50.0	.7	20.0	38.2	13.9	4.8	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	40.0	.9	10.0	18.1	-	2.1	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
East Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	22.5	-	0.6	260.8

* Less than \$50 thousand.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1980
(Program in \$ millions)

AFRICA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.3	-
Botswana	-	0.5	*	15.0	-	-	1.5	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	4.4	2.7	-	-
Cameroon	-	1.7	*	-	6.4	.6	2.1	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-
Congo, People's Republic of the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	1.1	.7	-	-
Entente States	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.5	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	*	-	-	-	0.8	-
Gambia, The	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	0.9	-
Ghana	-	-	0.2	-	10.1	16.8	1.8	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	5.2	6.0	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
Kenya	-	22.5	0.5	-	18.4	3.4	2.9	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	8.5	5.2	1.4	-
Liberia	-	-	0.2	-	5.9	-	2.7	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
Malawi	-	-	*	-	3.6	-	0.5	-

	MAP	FMS	IMET	ESF	AID	PL-480	P.C.	er
Mali, Republic of	-	-	0.1	-	17.2	-	1.2	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	6.8	.9	1.1	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-
Morocco	-	30.0	1.1	-	9.4	8.8	2.2	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	3.0	-	5.0	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	2.2	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	0.1	-	3.4	1.8	*	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	0.2	-	14.2	4.6	2.2	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	.6	.2	0.2	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.0	2.5	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	10.3	11.7	-	-
South Africa, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1.7	25.0	0.5	50.0	30.2	20.9	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	1.2	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	14.2	6.7	0.6	-
Togo	-	-	*	-	1.6	-	1.8	-
Tunisia	-	12.0	0.8	-	10.3	2.1	0.8	-
Uganda	-	-	*	-	20.0	1.3	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	0.1	-	10.5	8.1	1.5	-
Zaire	-	8.0	0.9	-	6.9	15.7	3.2	-
Zambia	-	-	-	26.0	-	12.5	-	-
Portuguese Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and West Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	20.1	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	-	-	-	16.5	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	59.6	-	0.9	25.0

* Less than \$50 thousand.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1980
(Program in \$ millions)

LATIN AMERICA

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	1.0	0.3	-	19.1	26.3	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	0.1	5.0	1.6	-
Colombia	-	11.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	2.0	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	1.4	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	0.3	0.3	-	21.1	22.0	1.4	-
Ecuador	-	3.3	0.3	-	-	-	2.3	-
El Salvador	-	2.5	0.3	30.0**	25.0	2.5	1.2	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	2.0	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.3	-	-
Haiti	-	-	0.2	-	7.0	16.4	-	-
Honduras	-	2.5	0.3	2.0**	35.2	4.9	2.4	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	8.6	10.0	1.8	-
Mexico	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	2.5	0.3	75.0**	3.2	10.3	-	-
Panama	-	5.0	0.4	-	6.1	0.8	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	1.9	-
Peru	-	3.3	0.4	-	19.8	21.0	-	-

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
St. Lucia	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Surinam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCAP	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-
East Caribbean Regional	-	-	-	5.0	36.4	-	1.4	-
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	1.0	.9
CZ Schools	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Andean Regional	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-

* Less than \$50 thousand.

** Supplemental request pending.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1980
(Program in \$ millions)

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>EUROPE</u>								
Austria	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	30.0	-	1.9	40.1	-	40.0	-	-
Spain	3.8	120.0	2.0	7.0	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.7
<u>OCEANIA</u>								
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-

* Less than \$50 thousand.

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1981
(Program in \$ millions)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	.1	-	116.6	101.8	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
Egypt	-	350.0	1.0	850.0	-	274.2	-	-
Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Greece	-	180.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	.5	-	170.0	152.8	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	1,200.0	-	785.0	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	50.0	1.1	50.0	-	3.1 <u>1/</u>	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	20.0	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	*	-	16.1	2.6	2.0	-
Oman	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	42.5	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	*	-	46.1	27.4	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	250.0	2.0	200.0	-	.1	-	-
Yemen, People's Democratic Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen Arab Republic Central Treaty Organization	-	-	1.0	-	15.8	.8	1.3	-
Near East and South Asia Regional	-	-	-	8.5	7.9	-	0.7	90.0

* less than \$50 K.

1/ Includes \$2.5 million for West Bank.

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-20-4-14

BY: K9 NARA DATE 12/3/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1981
(Program in \$ millions)

<u>EAST ASIA</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	-	-	*	-	5.0	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	30.0	2.0	-	97.0	10.4	-	-
Korea	-	175.0	1.5	-	-	27.0	1.3	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Malaysia	-	10.0	0.3	-	-	-	2.1	-
Philippines	25.0	50.0	0.7	30.0	39.5	17.8	5.2	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	50.0	0.9	-	27.0	-	2.2	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
East Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	21.6	-	0.8	233.3

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U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1981
(Program in \$ millions)

	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>								
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	0.6	-
Botswana	-	0.5	*	15.0	-	2.2	1.5	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	3.9	3.5	-	-
Cameroon	-	1.0	0.1	-	14.2	0.9	2.2	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.7	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.4	-
Chad	-	-	0.1	-	6.0	1.7	-	-
Congo, People's Republic of the	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
Entente States	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
Gabon	-	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	0.8	-
Gambia, The	-	-	-	-	6.3	1.1	1.0	-
Ghana	-	-	0.2	-	8.0	15.0	1.9	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	2.3	7.1	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.4	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	*	-	-	*	1.6	-
Kenya	-	-	0.6	-	32.3	17.2	3.5	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	15.7	6.6	1.5	-
Liberia	-	1.2	0.3	-	7.2	0.2	2.6	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-

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	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Malawi	-	-	*	-	6.7	0.5	0.7	-
Mali, Republic of	-	0.2	0.1	-	16.2	-	1.3	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	7.7	4.0	1.4	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Morocco	-	30.0	1.3	-	8.7	13.3	2.5	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	7.0	-	8.1	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	13.0	3.1	2.3	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	1.5	0.1	-	5.8	2.6	*	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	0.6	0.3	-	16.6	13.1	2.3	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.2	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.6	2.6	-
Somali Republic	-	-	0.1	-	12.7	17.5	-	-
South Africa, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	30.0	0.8	50.0	20.7	33.9	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	7.5	0.6	1.3	-
Tanzania	-	-	0.1	-	23.4	12.1	0.7	-
Togo	-	-	*	-	2.9	6.6	1.8	-
Tunisia	-	15.0	0.8	-	23.8	16.9	0.8	-
Uganda	-	-	0.1	-	10.0	-	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	0.1	-	13.2	11.5	1.8	-
Zaire	-	8.0	0.9	-	12.2	10.0	3.1	-
Zambia	-	-	-	27.0	-	16.0	-	-
Portuguese Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and West Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	32.5	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	-	-	-	41.0	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	70.5	-	0.9	54.0

* Less than \$50 thousand.

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U.S. FOREIGN AID - 1981
(Program in \$ millions)

<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	5.0	0.1	-	-	.1	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	5.5	0.4	-	29.2	31.9	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.5	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	1.8	-
Colombia	-	12.7	0.4	-	-	-	2.5	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	9.0	.2	1.6	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	3.0	0.5	-	23.5	20.2	1.6	-
Ecuador	-	4.0	0.4	-	10.3	1.9	2.8	-
El Salvador	-	5.0	0.5	-	19.2	3.2	1.1	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	8.2	4.2	2.3	-
Guyana	-	-	*	-	5.5	1.8	-	-
Haiti	-	0.3	0.2	-	9.0	30.2	-	-
Honduras	-	5.0	0.5	-	23.3	7.0	2.5	-
Jamaica	-	-	*	-	8.9	.1	2.1	-
Mexico	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	5.0	0.6	25.0	21.1	8.8	-	-
Panama	-	5.0	0.4	-	11.8	1.1	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	1.7	*	2.0	-
Peru	-	4.0	0.4	-	30.7	35.6	-	-

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	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FMS</u>	<u>IMET</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PL-480</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Mexico	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	5.0	0.6	25.0	21.1	8.8	-	-
Panama	-	5.0	0.4	-	11.8	1.1	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	1.7	*	2.0	-
Peru	-	4.0	0.4	-	30.7	35.6	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Surinam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCAP	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-
Andean Regional	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-
East Caribbean Regional	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	1.6	-
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	1.6	3.0
Canal Zone Schools	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-

* Less than \$50 K.

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MULTILATERAL

Projects Approved for Bank and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1979, by Region (continued)

July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979
(US\$ millions)

Region Country	Bank loans ⁽¹⁾		IDA credits ⁽²⁾		Total ⁽³⁾	
	Number ⁽⁴⁾	Amount	Number ⁽⁴⁾	Amount	Number ⁽⁴⁾	Amount
Europe, Middle East, and North Africa						
Afghanistan	—	\$ —	4	\$ 71.6	4	\$ 71.6
Algeria	2	168.0	—	—	2	168.0
Cyprus	2	16.0	—	—	2	16.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3	188.0	3	134.5	6	322.5
Greece	1	25.0	—	—	1	25.0
Jordan	2	50.0	—	—	2	50.0
Morocco	6	349.0	—	—	6	349.0
Portugal	3	143.0	—	—	3	143.0
Romania	5	295.0	—	—	5	295.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2	51.0	—	—	2	51.0
Tunisia	4	99.0	—	—	4	99.0
Turkey	4	312.5	—	—	4	312.5
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	3	35.0	3	35.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	—	—	2	14.0	2	14.0
Yugoslavia	5	385.0	—	—	5	385.0
Total ¹	39	\$2,081.5	12	\$ 255.1	51	\$ 2,336.6
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Argentina	1	\$ 96.0	—	\$ —	1	\$ 96.0
Barbados	2	17.0	—	—	2	17.0
Bolivia	—	—	2	10.5	2	10.5
Brazil	9	674.0	—	—	9	674.0
Colombia	7	311.5	—	—	7	311.5
Costa Rica	1	34.0	—	—	1	34.0
Dominican Republic	2	52.0	—	—	2	52.0
Ecuador	2	58.0	—	—	2	58.0
El Salvador	1	23.5	—	—	1	23.5
Guyana	2	15.0	—	5.0	2	20.0
Haiti	—	—	1	16.5	1	16.5
Honduras	3	65.0	—	—	3	65.0
Jamaica	4	66.5	—	—	4	66.5
Mexico	5	552.0	—	—	5	552.0
Panama	2	34.0	—	—	2	34.0
Paraguay	2	64.0	—	—	2	64.0
Peru	2	123.8	—	—	2	123.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1	20.0	—	—	1	20.0
Uruguay	1	26.5	—	—	1	26.5
Total	47	\$2,232.8	3	\$ 32.0	50	\$ 2,264.8
GRAND TOTAL	142	\$6,989.0	105	\$3,021.5	247	\$10,010.5

⁽¹⁾ All supplements and amendments are included in amounts, but only those qualifying as separate lending operations are included in number.

⁽²⁾ Joint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

⁽³⁾ Reflects an \$8.3 million increase in the amount of an IDA credit for the Cotonou port project (approved in fiscal year 1978), resulting from the conversion of a grant in this amount by Norway into a participation in the credit.

Projects Approved for Bank and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1979, by Region

July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979
(US\$ millions)

Region Country	Bank loans ⁽¹⁾		IDA credits ⁽¹⁾		Total ⁽¹⁾	
	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount
Eastern Africa						
Burundi	—	\$ —	2	\$ 6.8	2	\$ 6.8
Comoros	—	—	1	5.0	1	5.0
Kenya	5	211.0	2	40.0	7	251.0
Lesotho	—	—	2	15.0	2	15.0
Madagascar	—	—	3	49.0	3	49.0
Malawi	1	3.0	2	36.5	3	39.5
Rwanda	—	—	2	14.0	2	14.0
Somalia	—	—	3	24.0	3	24.0
Sudan	—	—	2	56.0	2	56.0
Swaziland	1	11.0	—	—	1	11.0
Tanzania	2	41.0	3	76.5	5	117.5
Zaire	—	—	2	46.0	2	46.0
Zambia	—	—	2	11.0	2	11.0
Total	9	\$ 266.0	26	\$ 379.8	35	\$ 645.8
Western Africa						
Benin ⁽³⁾	—	\$ —	—	\$ 8.3	—	\$ 8.3
Cameroon	2	65.0	—	30.0	2	95.0
Central African Empire	—	—	2	18.0	2	18.0
Chad	—	—	1	7.6	1	7.6
Gambia, The	—	—	1	5.0	1	5.0
Ghana	—	—	1	19.0	1	19.0
Guinea	—	—	3	21.6	3	21.6
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	1	9.0	1	9.0
Ivory Coast	4	52.4	—	—	4	52.4
Liberia	1	10.7	2	14.0	3	24.7
Mali	—	—	3	21.0	3	21.0
Mauritania	—	—	1	8.0	1	8.0
Niger	—	—	3	37.0	3	37.0
Nigeria	5	182.0	—	—	5	182.0
Senegal	1	7.0	2	24.5	3	31.5
Togo	—	—	2	16.2	2	16.2
Total	13	\$ 317.1	22	\$ 239.2	35	\$ 556.3
East Asia and Pacific						
Indonesia	9	\$ 704.0	2	\$ 126.0	11	\$ 830.0
Korea, Republic of	4	397.0	—	—	4	397.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	1	10.4	1	10.4
Malaysia	5	132.0	—	—	5	132.0
Papua New Guinea	—	—	1	20.0	1	20.0
Philippines	8	333.5	1	62.0	9	395.5
Thailand	6	225.1	2	60.0	8	285.1
Viet Nam	—	—	1	60.0	1	60.0
Total	32	\$1,791.6	8	\$ 338.4	40	\$2,130.0
South Asia						
Bangladesh	—	\$ —	9	\$ 271.0	9	\$ 271.0
Burma	—	—	2	39.0	2	39.0
India	2	300.0	11	1,192.0	13	1,492.0
Maldives	—	—	1	3.2	1	3.2
Nepal	—	—	2	39.8	2	39.8
Pakistan	—	—	5	164.0	5	164.0
Sri Lanka	—	—	4	68.0	4	68.0
Total	2	\$ 300.0	34	\$1,777.0	36	\$2,077.0

(continued)

Inter- American Development Bank and Special Fund

COMPARATIVE YEARLY LENDING, 1975-78

In Thousands of Dollars

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978
Argentina	\$ 201,000	\$ 210,900	\$ 317,833	\$ 57,100
Barbados	9,700	6,600	3,800	—
Bolivia	54,100	40,200	83,300	180,700
Brazil	269,500	239,100	361,547	283,200
Chile	70,700	70,000	24,500	54,000
Colombia	75,800	109,000	112,700	199,000
Costa Rica	41,600	33,000	79,600	90,000
Dominican Republic	35,500	33,400	—	66,300
Ecuador	43,700	73,600	73,100	94,300
El Salvador	43,000	25,000	109,400	13,200
Guatemala	120,600	70,000	60,500	—
Guyana	—	—	49,500	22,000
Haiti	41,100	5,000	15,700	43,500
Honduras	28,700	114,500	32,080	114,000
Jamaica	21,200	17,500	21,315	13,700
Mexico	167,300	183,200	256,990	238,200
Nicaragua	16,500	49,800	20,000	32,000
Panama	42,200	27,000	122,000	19,000
Paraguay	3,200	11,600	13,800	60,500
Peru	16,000	149,000	21,000	29,500
Uruguay	35,400	36,400	29,700	—
Regional	38,200	23,000	500	259,900
TOTAL	\$1,375,000	\$1,527,800	\$1,808,865	\$1,870,100

Note: The Regional loans extended in 1978 included one for \$210 million for the Yacyretá hydroelectric project which is being carried out jointly by Argentina and Paraguay

Asian Development Bank and Fund 1978

LOAN APPROVALS IN 1978 AND TOTAL PROJECT COSTS
(amounts in \$ million)

Country/Project	Ordinary Capital Resources	Special Funds	Total Project Costs
AFGHANISTAN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF			
Seraj Agricultural Development	—	1.45	2.35
BANGLADESH			
Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development	—	38.00	85.15
Livestock Services Development and Training	—	12.40	20.00
Second Bangladesh Shilpa Bank	—	25.00	—
Educational Equipment Development	—	6.00	8.00
Low-Lift Pump Maintenance Program	—	8.90	9.48
BURMA			
Second Fisheries Development	—	26.00	68.30
Rangoon Water Supply (Supplementary)	—	7.96	61.67
Pyinmana Integrated Sugar	—	31.50	74.70
FIJI			
Second Power Project	16.20	—	23.10
HONG KONG			
Sha Tin Hospital Polyclinic	19.50	—	111.70
INDONESIA			
Southeast Sulawesi Transmigration and Area Development	34.30	—	67.12
Bali Irrigation	18.00	—	33.88
Ujung Pandang II Power	26.00	—	31.50
Third Road	34.00	—	61.00
Domestic Airports	1.30	—	2.29
Second Power Distribution	31.40	—	45.00
Fifth Port	26.30	—	100.48
Teluk Lada Area Development (Phase II)	3.41	—	5.03
Senior Technical Schools	—	24.00	42.00
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF			
Fifth Korea Development Bank	50.00	—	—
Applied Research Institutes	33.00	—	93.16
Mineral Resources Development	8.00	—	9.30
Fifth Small and Medium Industry Bank	40.00	—	—
Second Fisheries Development	19.00	—	35.30
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC			
Forestry Development	—	8.00	18.50
MALAYSIA			
Trengganu Tengah Township Development	16.00	—	40.56
Trengganu Hydropower	45.40	—	319.50
Johor Perak and Trengganu Water Supply	31.74	—	68.74

Asian Development Bank and Fund 1978

Country/Project	Ordinary Capital Resources	Special Funds	Total Project Costs
NEPAL			
Second Tribhuvan International Airport	—	11.00	20.00
Integrated Rural Development	—	14.00	37.20
PAKISTAN			
Automotive Components Manufacturing	32.10	—	51.00
Pipri Thermal Generation	25.00	35.00	319.60
D. G. Khan Cement	—	51.50	99.90
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
Second Water Supply	—	5.40	8.10
Second Papua New Guinea Development Bank	—	7.00	—
PHILIPPINES			
Second Manila Water Supply	49.00	—	394.10
Allah River Irrigation	23.50	—	47.20
Second Agusan River Irrigation	—	14.00	31.00
Laguna de Bay Fish Pen Development	9.00	—	23.10
Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads	24.00	—	34.90
SINGAPORE			
Kent Ridge Hospital-Polyclinic	19.00	—	64.90
SRI LANKA, DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF			
Sevanagala Sugar Development	—	33.90	52.20
THAILAND			
Fourth Power Distribution	33.70	—	82.30
Aquaculture Development	—	14.00	41.80
Fourth Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand	30.00	—	—
Songkhla and Phuket Ports	1.50	—	2.10
Fourth Power Transmission	36.50	—	64.50
Kud Multipurpose	1.38	—	3.13
Third Highway	40.00	—	77.30
TONGA			
Tonga Development Bank	—	1.50	—
WESTERN SAMOA			
Third Development Bank of Western Samoa	—	4.00	—
GRAND TOTAL	778.23	380.51	2,892.14

CONFIDENTIAL

COVER SHEET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Ra cProject

ESDN: NLC-136-20-4-14

BY: 1/5 NARA DATE 12/3/13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1980

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: The Caribbean People Meeting - Friday,
January 11, 1980 - 11:00-12:00

At your request, Bob Pastor talked to Governor Graham about the proposal (Sol Linowitz suggests calling it "Partnership for the Caribbean") and about how to organize the meeting to give the new group the necessary momentum. Graham is enthusiastic and has a lot of useful ideas, very much in line with your's

I suggest you begin the meeting by describing the proposal and its objectives: Dignity (to increase mutual understanding); Development (to help meet development needs at a local, personal level); and Democracy (to encourage the development of private groups) in each country. (The original proposal is at Tab A.) You will need to stress that the effort should be non-governmental, that it should use existing organizations rather than create new ones. However, they should not expect any more USG funding. In informing the group that you have asked Graham to chair it, you may want to mention that Florida is a key state in this effort (because of proximity and trade with the area and its ethnic groups) and that he already started a group in Florida similar to this national group. After briefing the group for about ten minutes, you may want to ask them questions for the next 20 minutes and solicit their views and support; then let Graham co-chair the meeting for the second half-hour. It is important that you remain as he takes over to indicate your continuing interest.

Graham is thinking about identifying a steering group of about 8-10 people who would make the initial decisions after the meeting. This group would identify 3-5 countries and team leaders for each country. These team leaders will select four other people (one would have knowledge and experience in the country, another would be a businessman who can tap financial resources in the U.S.), and arrange a trip within the next two weeks to the country, say Barbados. In Barbados, they would meet a wide range of community leaders and work with them to develop a list of projects or tasks. Examples: an exchange of soccer teams;

establish a fisheries cooperative; plant trees; provide textbooks; construct rural housing; provide dental services, etc. The team would then return to the U.S. and "broker" these tasks to U.S. communities, professional groups or labor unions, businesses, private voluntary organizations (PVO's), etc.

These teams would really be on their own; the individuals using their own time and money. Our Embassies could facilitate contacts, if necessary, but most PVO's, like Partners of the Americas or Sister Cities, have good contacts themselves. In addition, the staff under Graham could provide ideas and contacts in the U.S. and abroad. The organization, under Graham, would therefore not duplicate the activities of any other organization (some fear this), but rather broker, facilitate, promote, and to a lesser degree, coordinate activities by other organizations and groups. We want to expand the activities of organizations already working in the area; and we want to attract new organizations and state and local groups to the area.

Perhaps, one month from now, after 3-5 teams have visited countries and completed several projects, another conference could be organized in Washington to officially launch the new program, to involve more people, to take stock of the proposal in the light of these experiences, and to spell out next steps. Your involvement in such a meeting combined with briefings by government officials would ensure its success. At this larger meeting, team leaders could be selected for all twenty countries in the area.

This is the framework within which we are working. Bob will meet Graham on Friday morning to sketch in some of the details. We will share the attached proposal with him. We will assume that this is satisfactory to you unless you advise us to the contrary.

Let me suggest several questions for you to guide discussion:

(1) Host Country Coordination. What role, if any, should the host country government play? Should a coordination mechanism be set up in individual countries? How should we involve foreign groups in the planning of different projects?

(2) Reciprocity. How can we make this a two-way program? How can we remove any vestiges of paternalism?

(3) Third Country Involvement. Should counterparts to U.S.-based voluntary organizations in other countries (e.g., Mexico, Venezuela, Canada) be engaged to broaden the effort's resource base and reduce its "made in USA" image? How to do this?

(4) USG Role. What role should be played by USG? by our Embassies?

* * *

We will submit you a final list of participants' names late Thursday.

A

CARIBBEAN PEOPLE:

A PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE APPROACH TO THE CARIBBEAN BASIN

I. Why Do We Need A Non-Governmental People-to-People Approach?

After three years of effort by the Carter Administration, we have been unable to develop mutually respectful relationships with the governments of the Caribbean basin, and this is a source of considerable concern to us. Few of the area's people know the US for its sincere generosity; few think we really care about them or their problems. Our apparent neglect is felt most acutely because of the extremely difficult socio-economic problems of the region and because of its political aspirations and vulnerabilities.

At the same time, there are clearly many in the area who are eager for a proper and balanced relationship with the people of the US. There is a definite need for a two-way people-to-people relationship that emphasizes dignity and mutual benefits. There is a need to reach beyond government structures, and let the friendship of America be felt.

II. Specific Objectives: What Purposes Should This New Program Serve? Dignity, Development, Democracy

A. Attitude. To improve mutual understanding and appreciation through people-to-people exchanges. This program should be multi-directional: people from the US, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, etc., should travel, work, visit in the nearly 20 nations in Central America and the Caribbean, and people from those 20 nations should do the same. The program should be seen as a learning as well as a teaching experience. Exchanges should be in sports and culture as well as those related to development -- National Soccer Coaches Association and YMCA as well as Chambers of Commerce.

B. Development. To help meet the developmental needs of the nations of the region through small-scale, personal, or group efforts. Land Grant Colleges could send agricultural advisers; dental associations could send dentists; large timber companies like Weyerhaeuser could help small villages in Haiti plant fast growing trees, etc. These projects are not expected to significantly affect the course of economic development in these countries, but the projects could have a very large impact on small towns and groups of people.

C. Democracy. To encourage political and economic pluralism by working directly with private groups in each country in a way which will assist them in playing important

roles in their societies. The basis of American democracy is the thousands of local groups -- Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, 4-H Clubs, church groups -- and many of these have become international, nurturing similar groups in other countries. Yet none of these groups has really identified the nations of Central America and the Caribbean as places worth focusing their energies.

III. How to Do It? How to Energize Our Nation to Pursue Effectively These Objectives?

A. Secure the cooperation of governments. The program should be non-governmental with minimal support, involvement, or interference by governments. We should be careful to facilitate the work of organizations in the area without undermining their private character. Yet, you will need to give the program your firm support to get it underway, and it will also require the permission, and if possible, the interest and support of the governments of the region. Moreover, it would be self-defeating if this mutual exchange program were sprung full blown from Washington, D.C. Therefore, we recommend that you send messages or letters to the Presidents of countries in the Caribbean basin informing them of your idea and asking their views of whether they would consider such a program helpful. And we ought to consider inviting leaders from the Caribbean basin to join the Board.

The geographical focus for the effort will be all the nations or territories in the Caribbean basin with which we have diplomatic relations. We ought to make an effort to try to involve basin countries like Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, but we should also try to involve Western Hemisphere countries like Brazil and Canada which have real interest in the area. The "recipient" countries should include the six Central American and fourteen Caribbean countries and territories. We should seek the participation of all these countries, even those like Guatemala or Grenada with human rights problems.

B. Organize the program. In order to mobilize a nation-wide effort to relate to the people of 20 nations on a country-by-country basis, and in order to ensure that this is not a one-shot program but one intended to demonstrate our long-term interest in the region, there is a need for an effective coordinating organization made up of distinguished and interested leaders and a competent, full-time staff. We should build such an organization on the experience and the skills of organizations already working in this field, like the Partners of the Americas (Alan Rubin has offered to give 2-3 months of his time to get the new program started), Sister Cities, and the Committee on the Caribbean. We

should encourage the expansion of activities in the region of global organizations, which have not heretofore focused on the area. We should systematically identify new groups and state and local leaders and encourage them to participate.

The organization could have three components:

1. A Board of, say, 35 people (including the seven at the December 7th meeting). This group would be a mix of leaders from business, labor, politics, church and benevolent organizations, voluntary and people-to-people groups. USG officials could serve as ex-officio members.

Perhaps Mrs. Carter could be on the Board. You should meet with this expanded group after the holidays; all those interested in playing an active role would become members of the Board. (We will refine and clear a list of names with Jack Watson and members of the group, and submit it for your approval by early next week.) The Board will be the coordinating hub of the organization; it will serve as catalyst, energizer, broker, involving new groups, leaders, and organizations in new projects in each country. 2-3 Board Members would work each country (country sub-groups), and would draw from government and non-government resources -- US and Caribbean.

2. Reserve pool of leaders and organizations. We should consult with the Board to identify about 200 other leaders, who would be key resources for the effort, and many would serve on the country sub-groups. For example, the Board might include about 20 leaders from the 100+ organizations that could be involved in the program. Leaders of the remaining organizations plus various state and local leaders could comprise this reserve pool. Country sub-groups could comprise two members of the Board plus three members from the reserve pool. These five would visit a country for an exploratory trip (after a White House Conference) and could meet with local leaders and develop a plan of projects. The subgroup would return to the US and contact US organizations or groups, state and local leaders and encourage them to undertake the project.

3. Staff. The permanent staff should be small (5-10 people) and rely, to the maximum extent possible, on existing organizations. The operating principle should be to energize and de-centralize. We should hire about three permanent staff, and ask associated organizations and private corporations to volunteer staff for one or two years. In addition, one or two USG officials should be detailed. (We

(should be prepared to have AID give a small grant of \$100-
\$200,000, but only if the group cannot get needed funds from
other sources.)

It is important to view this organization as a
framework within which many creative projects can be undertaken.

C. Identify needs and counterpart groups. This is clearly the first task of the new organization and the 5-member country sub-groups. It is important that the needs be defined at the local rather than the national level (though it should be consistent with national goals), and that they be identified by local groups rather than by the US team. Once the needs have been identified, the US team should work with its local counterpart to develop specific projects to help meet the need. When the mission returns to the US, it is charged with locating US groups that will undertake the project. At an early stage, the country assessments should be consolidated into a single book for you and the entire Board to review. After six months or so, we might want to consider a second White House Conference where we would also invite counterpart groups. Perhaps, you could give awards at this session to the most active groups and the most successful projects.

IV. Next Steps -- Timetable -- If You Approve This Approach.

A. By Tuesday, December 18, we will have a list of 60 candidates for the Board from which you may select 45-50. (We anticipate that 10-15 will not be interested or able to do it, leaving about 35.) We will phone (or cable) these candidates and invite them to meet with you in early January. You will want to decide on the Chairmen before the meeting, and we will seek private pledges for money so that we can organize the staff.

B. By Wednesday, December 19, we will have prepared letters for you to send to the Presidents of the Caribbean basin countries.

C. At the January meeting, we can provide a briefing for them on the region, and then you can explain the proposal. The Chairmen will then divide up responsibilities (and countries) and discuss a White House Conference, for early February. The Board should decide on a list of people and organizations to be invited to the White House Conference, and members should be encouraged to get in touch with as many of these people as possible.

D. After the Board meeting, we will organize the White House Conference and schedule it for early February.

The White House Conference would follow an official launching of the Commission, which should be done at the National Press Club or another appropriate private fora. The Conference would give the Board an opportunity to make contacts with the "Reserve Pool" and to begin planning their exploratory trips. We will need to inform the people and leaders in the Caribbean and elsewhere about the Conference before it is held to ensure that our intentions are clearly understood. We want to invite some leaders from the area to the Conference.

E. Country teams will visit each country in February after the Conference to meet with local leaders and to identify needs. After returning to the US, the sub-group will assign specific projects to different US groups throughout the country.

F. In about six months, a second White House Conference should be held to reassess the development of the program, to award those who are doing a good job and to bring the Caribbean leaders and groups in as full partners.

MEMORANDUM

11:00
am

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
SUBJECT: Caribbean People-to-People -- Friday Meeting

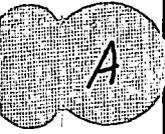
At Tab A is the list of participants for your meeting; at Tab B is a list of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean; and at Tab C is a compilation of recent statements by U.S. Government officials on U.S. policy to Central America and the Caribbean, including your statement to the Conference on the Caribbean on November 28. These three documents will be distributed to the group. At Tab D is a chart developed by Alan Rubin, in consultation with Bob Pastor, describing the action plan for launching this effort.

We have received an excellent response to your invitation, and the group is a good one. Bob Pastor will be meeting with Governor Graham for breakfast to go over the action plan, and he has organized a number of smaller meetings for Governor Graham before and after the 11:00 a.m. meeting to insure that the program takes off.

We have good news to report. Bob West, Chairman of the Committee on the Caribbean, has offered the full services of his staff and organization to your idea. Also, Alan Rubin has offered his help for the first 2 to 3 months. I urge you to recognize these two men, thank them for their extremely generous offers, and invite their views on how to move forward with this new effort. With people like West, Rubin, Governor Graham, and Peter Johnson, the Executive Director of the Committee on the Caribbean, we have good reason to believe that your idea will become a reality soon.

Many of these organizations have initiated programs which are very much in line with your idea, and you may want to congratulate them for their efforts and ask them to explain what they are doing for the group. It is important to stress that we do not want to set up a competing organization, but rather want to use existing organizations like their's to the maximum extent possible.

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Meeting with Private Leaders on People-to-People
with the Caribbean and Central America

January 11, 1980 -- 11:00 a.m.
The Cabinet Room

Leaders of Non-Governmental Organizations

Boswell, Dr. Arnita, Founder of League of Black Women
Dyal, William, President, Inter-American Foundation
Gittens, Thomas, Executive Vice President Sister Cities International
Graves, Patsy, Executive Director, National Council of Negro Women
Guyer, David, Executive Director, Save the Children
Johnson, Peter, Executive Director, Committee on the Caribbean
Lyon, Rosemary Durkin, Secretary of the Board, Overseas Education
Fund, League of Women Voters
Muse, Martha, President, Tinker Foundation
Pace, Frank, Jr., President, International Executive Service Corps
Rhinesmith, Stephen, President, American Field Service
Rubin, Alan, President, Partners of the Americas
Samia, Louis, Executive Director, CARE, Inc.
San Juan, Pedro, Director, Hemispheric Affairs, American Enterprise
Institute
Sewell, John, President, Overseas Development Council
Smith, Rev. Wayne, President, Friendship Force International
Stone, Roger, President, Center for Inter-American Relations, New York
Torano, Maria Elena, President, National Hispanic Broadcasting
Corporation
Whalen, Charles, Jr., President, New Directions, former Member of
Congress

Business/Labor

Austin, Paul, Chairman, Coca Cola
Blair, Maureen O'Hara, Owner of Antilles Airlines and former actress
Doherty, Bill, Executive Director, American Institute for Free
Labor Development (AIFLD)
Geyelin, Henry, President, Council of the Americas
Manley, Joan, President, Time-Life
Millstein, Seymour, Chairman of the Board, United Brands
Otero, Joaquin, Vice President, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and
Steamship Clerks
cannot attend Rogers, William D., former Under Secretary of State for Economic
Affairs
Trowbridge, Alexander J., President, National Association of
Manufacturers
West, Robert, Chairman, Tesoro Petroleum and Chairman of Committee
on the Caribbean

State and Local Leaders

Barry, Marion, Mayor, Washington, D.C.
 Baca-Barragan, Polly, State Legislator, Colorado
 Cockrell, Lila, Mayor, San Antonio, Texas
 ← Fascell, Dante B. (Rep) (D-Fl)
 Ferre, Maurice, Mayor of Miami, Florida
 Graham, Robert (Gov), Governor of Florida
 Kreps, Juanita, former Secretary of Commerce
 Morial, Ernest, Mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana
 Ottley, Earl B. (Sen) Legislator, Virgin Islands
 Rangel, Charles B. (Rep) (D-NY)
 Vaughan, Jack, former Assistant Secretary of State
 ← Young, Andrew (Amb), former Ambassador to the UN

cannot
attend

cannot
attend

Education/Culture/Sports

Beebe, George, Publisher, Miami Herald and President of Inter-American
 Press Association and World Press Freedom
 Clodius, Robert, Executive Director, National Association of
 State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
 Green, William, Director of University Relations, Duke University
 Healy, Fr. Timothy, President, Georgetown University
 Jordan, Barbara, LBJ School of Public Affairs, University of
 Texas at Austin
 Matthews, Dr. Thomas, University of Puerto Rico and Secretary
 General of Association of Caribbean Universities and Research
 Institutes (UNICA)
 Mesa-Lago, Carmelo, President, Latin American Student Association
 and Professor of Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh

U.S. Government Officials

Brzezinski, Zbigniew, Assistant to the President for National
 Security Affairs
 Donovan, Hedley, Senior Adviser to the President
 Linowitz, Sol M., President's Special Representative for Middle
 East Negotiations
 Reinhardt, John, Director, International Communication Agency
 Habib, Philip C., Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State
 Bowdler, William, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American
 Affairs
 Bennet, Douglas J., Administrator, Agency for International
 Development
 Celeste, Richard F., Director of Peace Corps
 Pastor, Robert, Staff Member, National Security Council

B

January 11, 1980

CARIBBEAN

<u>COUNTRY/TERRITORY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>GNP</u>	<u>PER CAPITA INCOME</u>
1. Antigua	74,000	\$52M (1977)	\$ 720
2. Bahamas	233,000	758M(1977)	3,510
3. Barbados	273,000	440M(1977)	1,840
4. Dominica	78,000	32M (1977)	410
5. Dominican Republic	5,539,000	4.4B(1977)	880
6. Grenada	107,000	54M (1977)	500
7. Guyana	824,000	418M(1977)	510
8. Haiti	5,666,000	1.1B(1977)	230
9. Jamaica	2,233,000	3.4B(1977)	1,610
10. Montserrat	13,000	9.3M(1978)	641
11. St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	58,000	30M (1976)	540
12. St. Lucia	121,000	57M (1976)	480
13. St. Vincent	113,000	33M (1976)	305
14. Suriname	338,000	530M (1978)	1,250
15. Trinidad and Tobago	1,136,000	3,159M (1977)	3,040

16,806,000

CENTRAL AMERICA

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>GDP/GNP</u>	<u>PER CAPITA INCOME</u>
16. Costa Rica	2,168,000	\$3.3B (1978)	\$ 1,590
17. El Salvador	4,646,000	2.9B (1978)	640
18. Guatemala	6,817,000	6.6B (1978)	880
19. Honduras	3,639,000	1.7B (1978)	480
20. Nicaragua	2,485,000	2.2B (1978)	907
21. Panama	1,862,000	2.5B (1978)	1,360

21,617,000

38,423

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U.S. Relations With the Caribbean and Central America



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is a collection of recent statements and information on U.S. relations with the Caribbean region and Central America: President Carter's pre-recorded remarks from the White House and the address by Ambassador Philip C. Habib, Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State, in Miami to the Miami Conference on the Caribbean on November 28, 1979; President Carter's message to Congress on November 9 transmitting proposed legislation on the Caribbean and Central America; the statement by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron P. Vaky before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on November 27; and a fact sheet on the Caribbean.

This material, considered together with the texts of President Carter's address of October 1, 1979, "Soviet Troops in Cuba," and Secretary Vance's address of September 29, 1979, "Currents of Change in Latin America," (both published by the Bureau of Public Affairs as Current Policy 92 and 91 respectively) comprise a thorough statement of U.S. interests, activities, objectives, and policies in the Caribbean region.

PRESIDENT CARTER, NOVEMBER 28, 1979

Even though I cannot be with you in person this evening, I want to use this conference to reaffirm my commitment and that of the United States to economic development and democracy in the Caribbean. We ourselves are part of the Caribbean community, and we know that development and democracy are

key to realizing the strength of the region and meeting its challenges. The Caribbean today is passing through a time of rapid change and our mutual challenge is to steer a course economically, socially, and politically that will lead to a better life for all our people. Twenty years ago only three island nations in the Caribbean were independent. Today there are 13 such sovereign nations and that number is likely to increase by as many as five in the next few years. Behind these numbers is a stirring history. Its beginning was an unpleasant story marred by lonely struggles against slavery, colonialism, and, too often, indifference by the outside world. But the drive of the Caribbean peoples toward freedom and modern development is primarily a proud story—one of courage, imagination, and determination in the face of hardship. Today, however, with independence largely won, the Caribbean still faces many problems. Perhaps the most serious problems are economic. Spiraling oil prices, unstable commodity markets, uneven growth, inflation, and unemployment are certainly not unique to the Caribbean. But these global trends have struck the small countries of the Caribbean with special severity. They add a major burden to the always imposing challenge of the building and development of independent nations. And economic deprivation creates vulnerabilities to extremism and to foreign intervention.